erection of a tribune at Erfurt, the increase of the military strength of her old rival, Prussia, the new rights accorded to the people, the agitation of the public mind on politics, and the permanent exclusion of her influence from the north of Ger-many. Hence, the note sent last week from Vi-eum to Berlin. It demands the return of Ger-many to the forms of 1815, claims that the treaties of that date are in full force and must be adhered to, says that Prussia has no right to call a Parliament at Erfurt or constitute a Federal State smaller than all Germany, expresses forms of popular commotions or difficulties among the Governments in case the Parliament should be held; and lares that, in such an event, it will be her duty to interfere with force of arms to preserve orde This note has caused a great sensation here among the friends of the ministry, although it is only a repetition in stronger language of the note

of two months ago.
The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Von Schleinitz, has answered by refusing to return to the forms established in 1815, showing that they were modified in 1848 by the consent of all par-ties; but claims that under one of the articles of ties; but claims that under one of the articles of the treaty of 1815, the right is expressly granted to the State to form smaller confederations within the larger one. He says that the Parliament, so far from being the cause of disorders, will be the firmest barrier against them, and that Prussia will know how to guard her rights—and concludes by offering to give up the Erfurt Parliament, provided Austria will propose some feasible Constitution for the whole of Germany.

In this exchange of notes, the Prussian minister has evidently the advantage, it being undeni-

ter has evidently the advantage, it being undeni-nble that the old Diet did cede its powers in 1848 to the National Assembly. Many of the minis-terial party fear war with Austria, and her note-says very clearly that the Erfurt Parliament will cause a war.

If Austria is the most open enemy of the Erfuri

project, she is not so dangerous as the King of Prussia. Before 1848, the King used to dream of one day swaying the absolute sceptre of Germany. Since that period, he finds this sceptre out of his reach. Why should he wish to limit his power in Prussia in order to get a second of the first state. out of his reach. Why should he wish to limit his power in Prussia, in order to get a seeming sovereignty over a number of small States? Why should he sink from the lofty position of an autocrat, into a ceremony at the head of a weak confederation? In his new position, he can gain no power except by taking it from the princes under him. How can be do this, and maintain his doctrine that all kings and princes rule by the grace of God, and that it is sacrilege to touch them? Who will protect him in his turn against the attacks of the democracy, if he abandons the bul-wark thrown about him by being thought to be the Lord's annointed? No; the King is hostile to the Erfurt Parliament. All his personal friends, the Stahls, Gerlochs, Von Wrangels, &c, are so. He prefers being absolute in Prussia to being the limited monarch of Germany. But the revolution has long forced him to play a double game. He endures his ministers, but he loves them not Mr. Von Radowitz, the King's friend has been called from Frankfort to take the risenant, w the Erfort Council of administration. He is the would persevere in the Erfurt scheme until she saw it necessary to retreat. Perhaps, in his new position, he will make it necessary. Von Strotha, a Germany man, has been obliged to resign the ministry of war, which has been given to M. Stockhausen, a friend of the King, and a bitter opponent of the Erfurt scheme. Perhaps the King will throw off the mask before long; possibly he may wear it to the end. He has worn it so long that it is hard to get rid of it.

The Erfurt Parliament finds opponents also in those Governments which now think themselves strong enough to maintain themselves against the people. For instance, the elector of Hesse Cas-sel has, in the last week, dismissed his ministry, which favored the Erfurt scheme, and taken another which is hostile to it. The President of the new one, M. Hassenflug, is a Prussian, a friend of the King, but a personal and political enemy to the Manteuffel ministry. This change of cabinets has occasioned a surprise to all Ger

The Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Hamburgh and Bremen, have made special reservations in joining the Erfurt scheme. They are to have the liberty of retiring, provided Hanover or Saxony, or Luxembourg or Holstein, should not accede. Now, as the two first will certainly not do so, the lanseatic towns will be perfectly free to act as

say it will come to nothing good for them. In this they are quite right.

To sum up the whole, the Erfurt Parliament has to contend with the open enmity of Austria the only half concealed repugnance of the Prussian King, the fears of the weaker Governments. the jealousies and prudence of the Hanseatic towns, and the indifference of the people. I may add here that Frankfort has wholly refused to enter the league. What the result will be, may be seen in a few weeks. Either the Constitution will be materially changed, so as to suit the Prus sian King, or the whole project will be aba and Germany will return to the old Diet and miserable confederation of 1815.

The secret of the hundreds of propositions and constitutions, commercial congresses, tariff leagues &c., put forward by the German Governments may lie in the remark made to me yesterday by an eminent French diplomatist. He answere conduct of the Governments with the remark Did you ever play a trout, sir? Fine sport isn't it? Well, that is the sport the Governments of Germany are now enjoying. They are playing the people until it is too feeble to resist.

GREECE.

The news from Greece is the same as two weeks ago. On the 18th, the British admiral was pursuing his coercive measures, but had not, as reported, taken possession of the islands of Sapienza and Cervi. The French Government has already forwarded orders to its fleet to return to This does not look like an intention to threaten England, and may possibly be occasioned by the state of the Swiss question. Some acounts say that the indignation of the Greeks against the English was excessive, but the organs of the French Government endeavor to produce the impression that the current of opinion had changed in favor of the English, and against the Greek Government. The better opinion in rela-to the mysterious causes of this attack on Greece, is that it is connected with the menacing state of affairs on the continent. How, otherwise, can we explain the silence of the democratic press in re-

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The state of the duchies continues the same Lord Palmersion has sent a note to Denmark, threatening to withdraw altogether from the me-diation, unless negotiations for peace be actively entered upon. An unmeaning correspondence has been going on between Denmark and Prussia, in relation to an expression used in the late royal address at Copenhagen. The inhabitants of Elbing and other Baltic towns are petitioning the King of Prussia either to put an end immediately to the war by a treaty, or prosecute it with vigor for that the continuance of an unsettled state of things is ruining the Baltic towns in their com-

On the 21st of last month the Berlin jury brought in its verdict in the great case against the forty-two members of the last year's National Assembly, indicted for refusing to pay the taxes, and encouraging the people to do so. The jury had been properly selected by the police from the richer burghers, supposed to be devoted to the Government; the Government had prepared the case in a manner corresponding to its importcase in a manner corresponding to its importance; the King felt so sure of his game, that he refused to amnesty the prisoners; and the reaction looked, in short, for an overwhelming victory. The verdict of not guilty, for all the accused except one, threw the town into commotion, and filled the partisans of the Ministry with impotent rage. This is one of the best lessons yet given to them by the juries. The Prussian people are sound at the core, and will not condemn even political enemies, at the beck of the King. It is otherwise among the richer classes in France, where the public morality has been profoundly corrupted by infidelity, party feeling, and bad example in high places.

The First Chamber was dissolved on the 26th, at the expiration of its term, and the Second was adjourned to the 24 of next November. Two days afterward, the King published an ordinance, abolishing, by a stroke of his pen, the vote by ballot, and substituting that of riva vace. So we endinance the elections for the First Chamber are fixed for the 16th of this month. ance; the King felt so sure of his game, that h

ordinance the elections for the First Chamber are fixed for the 16th of this month. The Democrats will as usual, abstain from all participation.

From every part of Prussia, the news comes of acquittal of persons indicted for different political offences.

Jenny Lind is here, and is expected to give a

She dreads the building up of a northern Federal State with a comparatively free Constitution, the erection of a tribune at Erfurt, the increase of the military strength of her old rival, Prussia, the new rights accorded to the people, the agitation by the Left. M. Thiers is said to have indulged by the Left. M. Thie at the evening's club of the majority in most vio-lent language against the President and his Min-istry. "Headstrong," and "stapid," were the mildest epithets he could use. The next day, the Ministry yielded, and a reconciliation was again.

Ministry yielded, and a reconclusion was again patched up.

The Presidential organ, The Napoleon, is full of complaints against the Constitution. It says, the President has not accomplished much for the nation, because he has been attacked, has had to defend himself, he has not been sustained by the people, has been troubled about the stability of his own power, has not been able to govern with the Assembly, and adds many similar complaints, each showing that M. Bonaparte is not contented with his present enormous power, but hankers after more.

after more.

The public attention, however, is occupied, not by the ambition of the President, but by the approaching elections. The workmen are admira-ble in forbearance and judgment. All the arts of the police have not provoked a breach of the peace. Even the sacrilege committed on the tombs of the dead of February, failed of the desired end. The Conservatives have got out a couple of books of revelations, by Chenu and De la Hodde, two unprincipl d spies, who, although ignorant men, the first can scarcely write his name, publish very sharply written works—that is, they give their names to them. The books are intended to discredit the founders of the Republic, by branding them as cowards, liars, gluttons, &c. It is unfortunate for the cause of Progress, that the Socialists have not nominated a better ticket. The name of De Flotte, one of those transported after the July insurrection, heads the list. The bourgeoisie will not vote for a man suspected of being a July insurgent. This will probably defeat the Socialist ticket in Paris. For all the current slaug against this candidate and his colleague, I refer your readers to the columns of the London Times. W. B.

> For the National Era. TO DANIEL WEBSTER.

> > BY MARY IRVING.

New England's heart bath worn thee, A jewel bright and tried; New England's breast hath borne thee, le all a mother's pride! Could'st thou forget the throb that nursed The pulses of thy boyhood first The throb of Liberty that burst Her every green hill side

There comes a voice of pleading On every Southern gale; And broken hearts and bleeding Are melting in its wail! Thou should'st have spoken back the word. New England's beaving heart bath poured! And struck once more the master-chord

No word of interceding For the wronged and trembling Right ! Thou hast sheathed thy sword, unheeding, In the thickest of the fight! Thou thunderest to the flying slave-We reach no helping hand to save!

New England gives thy hope-a grave-Thy North Star-endless night New England's snow wreathed mountains Shout to her gathering gales-And a voice of many fountains

Call him to stand upon the sod His free-born feet in boyhood trod And answer this to Freedom's God And Freedom's echoing vales March, 1850.

LITERARY NOTICES.

NOTES ON THE MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. By R.C. Trench

This good octavo, of 375 pages, contains a pre liminary dissertation on the general argument for miracles and the other "cycles of miracles," Mosaic and ecclesiastical; and a special exposition, with abundant learning, of each recorded miracle of the Gospels. The principal reasoning seems they may think best.

The people, or at least the great majority of them, have no confidence in the Erfurt Parliastruck, in this and other instances, by the zeal with which an unrecorded miracle is contended for-the finding of a coin in the fish's mouth, (Matthew avii, 27,) where we fact is narrated, any more than (verse 20) it is said that a mountain was actually cast into the sea. A reasoner in this department of criticism finds his best account in keeping strictly to the facts be-

LIVE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY. Part

Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue. We have received part 2d of this pleasant work. Our opinions of it were expressed in a former number. It is to be completed in six parts, at 25 cents each. It is printed in a nest style and convenient form.

THE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS. By W. M. Thackeray. Published and for sale as above.

Number 4 is issued. Thackeray is a keen satirist, and presents a great variety of views of English life. In this number he introduces us into the literary circles. The work is illustrated by all sorts of odd pictures, in keeping with the rare fortunes and misfortunes of the hero.

THE WILMINGTONS. By the author of Emily Wyndham &c., &c. Published and for sale as above.

Having read some of the former works this writer, we are prepared to take the present one on trust. He or she, whoever it may be, knows how to moralize justly and agreeably in fiction. The English papers, we observe, speak highly of " The Wilmingtons." ATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. New York: Lane

To the Rev. Dr. McClintock, assisted by Pro fessor Lane of the Wesleyan University, the Methodists are indebted for this classified and descriptive catalogue of the numerous publications of their church. We count in the Index about one thousand different books and tracts many of them original publications.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND KNO NRRRING. Oliver B. Byrne, Editor. New York : D. Appleton & Co.

We have already called attention to this work It is handsomely printed, and issued in numbers, at 25 cents a number. It will be completed in 40 numbers, containing nearly 2,000 pages, and more than 6,000 illustrations. The great object of the publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge in a condensed form, as shall enable them to work to the best adv antage and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit.

The work is for sale by R. Farnham, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania arenue, above 9th street.

UNION, THE CHRISTIAN PEARL. Edited by S. F. Gordon Philadelphia. March, 1850

The Pearl is issued monthly, and contains from three to five engravings in each number. It is cheap enough-only \$1 a year-and the editor labors to make it an acceptable companion for Christian families.

THE DEPTOR'S DAUGHTER. By T. S. Arthur. Philadel delphia : T. B. Peterson. For sale by J. Shillington corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a half

We have not had time to read this novel. do not hesitate to direct attention to it. The subject is a good one, and the author is skilled in the art of making fictitious narrative subservient to the best purposes.

OUTHERN LADY'S MAGAZINE. Baltimore. R. W. Garland, jr., Editor; Mrs. Margaret Piggott, Associate Editor.

The news from France continues to be interesting. In all parts of the provinces, the Government is furiously prosecuting the editors and publishers. This war against the freedom of the press has not been so vigorously waged in Paris since the acquittal of Girardin. The confinement of Proudhon is not as rigorous as immediately after his article against the President. The dissension between the President and majority has broken out several times lately, but the President to admit anything in their pages "that will in the slightest degree be offensive to Southern taste or feelings." We have no doubt that they will fulfil their pledge. For our own part, we like to read a newspaper, magazine, or book, that stirs our blood by opposing our notions. New ideas are apt to be struck out by the collision.

Its statistical department is well filled with important statistics, prepared with care; and its financial papers, notices of stocks, banks, &c. make it very valuable to business men.

THE WESTERN LANCET AND HOSPITAL REPORTER. L. M. Lawson, Editor. Cincinnati: E. Penrose Jones This Medical monthly of 72 pages is very creditable in its typographical style to the publisher. The number before us contains a well-considered paper by Dr. Lawson, on Diseases of the Chest. general reviews and notices, some pharmaceutical items, a summary of foreign medical intelligence, and a few editorials, not very profound, on the general aspects of the Medical profession. The editor is anxious for unity and a supreme tribunal in the Medical professsion, two things never to be realized. Free thinking in medical matters is unavoidable.

EVA ST. CLAIR AND OTHER TALES, by G. P. R. James. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. For sale by Shillington, on the Avenue

This collection of some ten or a dozen tales, by the prolific James, is said never to have been republished in this country before. The American publisher prints on the cover-" James's Last and Best Work." It may be his bed, but we are quite certain it will not be his last. His genius is perennial, and without doubt he has done much for the entertainment of the present gen-

MARY MORETON; OR THE BROKEN PROMISE. By T. S. Arthur. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. For sale as

Mr. Arthur in this novel shows how easy it is to commit lamentable mistakes in the choice of a partner for life, but that such mistakes are not necessarily fatal-repentance, common sense, and right principles, may at last repair them. The work has all the characteristics of Mr. Arthur's style.

THE RED INDIANS OF NEWFOUNDLAND. Philadelphia T.B. Peterson. For sale as above.

This interesting story of Indian life is from the pen of Charles Augustus Murray, who has won no inconsiderable reputation as a writer. The story is eventful and finely illustrative of of the customs, habits, and character of the Red Indians of Newfoundland. It is embellished with numerous engravings, and the only objection we have against it is, that it is compressed in too small (\*\*

JAMES MONTJOY; OR I'VE BEEN THINKING. By S. Ros. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. Farnham Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

This is an American work. The scene, characters, and plot, are all purely American. No locality is named, but it is evident to any one at all acquainted with the country that it must be somewhere in the Jersey Pines, at no great distance from Philadelphia. It would seem somewhat improbable that such a state of society should exist within a day's sail of so prosperous a city, but it is nevertheless true, and as far as we have examined the work before us we have no doubt that it is a truthful representation of what "life in the Pines" is, and what by industry and enterprize it may become.

THE MYSTERIES OF BEDLAM, OR ANNALS OF THE LON-DON MADHOUSE. By a late officer of twenty years standing. T.B. Peterson, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

This work is one of thrilling interest. The plot is a mere web into which are woven the most | tion | appalling facts illustrating the management of private mad-houses in England. We cannot conceive how such atrocities can be perpetrated in a civilized community.

The laws under which these asylums exist the North was the national ally of Slavery.

"I will," said be, do Mr. Buchananthe just personal rights, generally characteristic of English laws, that we could scarcely credit the facts were they not so fully attested by the history of these institutions. That any man may be dragged from his home and immured in these horrid cells, upon the affidavit of two men calling themselves physicians, seems too monstrous to be believed; but such is the fact. Public sentiment in that country is at length aroused to such abuses, and most vigorous efforts have for some 2. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck | time been made to effect a thorough reform.

In no respect is the advance of civilization and humanity more manifest than in the improved modes of treating the insane. Dungeons, stripes, filth, and starvation, were once thought inseparable from their condition. It is now fully established that kind treatment, siry, cheerful accommodations, and a great degree of liberty, are essential conditions to the cure of this most terrible

SIR EDWARD GRAHAM; OR RAILWAY SPECULATORS. By Catherine St. Clair. New York: Harper & Brothers.

In England, where the Railway mania has prevailed to a much greater degree than it does in this country, this book will be fully appreciated The disease must have produced the most fearful domestic calamities to warrant the introduction, even in a fictitious work, of such scenes as are portrayed in the book before us. But it is not without interest to American readers. It is to be hoped that with such beacon lights to warn them, our country women, at least, will not make such sac shipwreck of domestic happiness in a wild ambition to make a fortune.

For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania aveue, Washington.

We have received from Franck Taylor, bookseller, the following new publications, which we shall notice at an early moment:

Humboldt's Cosmos. 3 vols. Harper & Brothers HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WITH THE LAST CORRECT TIONS. The Harpers.
WHITE JACKST. By Herman Melville The Harpers

LIVE AND WRITINGS OF CHALMERS The Harren CHALMERS'S POSTHUMOUS WORKS. Vol. 9. The Harpers

LIPE OF JOHN CALVIN. By T. H. Dyer. The Harpers. SIBONIA-THE SORCERESS. The Harpers. NED ALLEN-THE PAST AGE. The Harpers

From Taylor & Maury we have received the following:

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP. By Grace Aguilar D. Appleton & Co. New York THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. By David A Wells. Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln, Boston.

THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Hos From R. Farnham we have received the fol

lowing : D. Appleton & Co.

ham Kip. New York: D. Appleton & Co. CUBA AND THE CUBANS. New York: Samuel Hueston FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY. By W. Turner, M. D. New From Shillington :

JACK SHEPPARD. By W. H. Ainsworth. Philadelphia : T. B. Peterson.

VIRGINIA AND ORTO.

A few weeks ago, we noticed a ridiculous remendation of the Governor of Virginia to the Legislature of that State, in consequence of the refusal of Gov. Ford, of Ohio, to surrender a cer-

refusal of Gov. Ford, of Ohio, to surrender a cer-tain person, charged with inducing a slave to es-cape from Virginia. The Ohio State Journal gives the following history of the affair:

"A black man, named Buck, once a slave in Hampshire county, Va, had, by the last will of his master, been set free. He came to the State his master, been set free. He came to the State of Ohio and settled. After some time he went back to his old home, but soon returned to Ohio. After he left Virginia, the Grand Jury of Hampshire county found a bill of indictment against him; said bill contained two counts. The first count charges Buck with advising a certain slave, named Nelson, to abscond from his master. The second count charges him with furnishing Nelson with a copy of his former master's will, by which he (Buck) was liberated, for the purpose of being used to deceive others. This indictment was found in June, 1849. In Decemder last the Governor of Virginia sent a special agent here to demand Buck as a fugitive from justice. He brought an authenticated copy of the indictment. No ob-

jection was at any time made to the form of the requisition. After a careful examination of the documents, Gov. Ford called to his assistance the Attorney General of the State, Henry Stanbery, and the papers were all submitted to him, with a request that he would examine them, and report upon their sufficiency, &c. This was done, and Mr. Stanbery soon after submitted to the Governor a written opinion that the papers did not make out a case which authorized or required the Governor was the constitution saked it. the Governor to grant the requisition asked. It assumes that the intention of that clause of the Constitution requiring fugitives from justice to be delivered up, did not cover minor classes of offences in the criminal codes of States, but had reference only to the higher class, such as murder, arson, &c. It avers that offences charged in the indictment are not offences in Ohio, that no such crimes are known to the common law; that neither the common nor the statute law re-cognising any such offence as is charged, the Governor, in accordance with well-settled and long-continued practice, ought to decline a compliance with the requission. These views correspond in all respects with the views of Gov. Ford in the premises, and therefore, on the 21st of February last, he wrote a letter to the Governor of Virgin-ia, informing him of the result of his deliberations. And thus ended the case, so far as Ohio is con-

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO adjourned sine die, last Monday week, after having passed laws taxing banks like other property, providing for homestead exemption, and erecting a State Board

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN MICHIGAN.-A bill has passed the Legislature of Michigan in favor of a Convention to revise the State Consti-

tution. The number of delegates is limited to one hundred, and they are to be chosen the first Monday in May. The Convention will meet at the Capitol at Lansing, the first Monday of June Wisconsin is growing rapidly in population.

In 1848, more than a million of acres of land in that State was entered, three-fourths of which were paid for with land-warrants; and in 1849, near 800,000 acres were entered, 600,000 were paid for with land-warrants.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

We last week alluded briefly to a personal alterention between Senators Benton and Foote, growing out of a motion made by the latter intended to give precedence to the Territorial bills, over the bill for the admission of California. The matter came up again the next morning, Mr. Benton stigmatizing the report of the altercation, so far as the language of the Senator from Mississippi was concerned, as grossly false. Mr. Foote vindicated the report, remarking that he had done no more than every Senator was in the allusions of the gentlemen to each other were of the most hostile character, and, as they had no necessary connection with the business of Senate. and no tendency to affect in any way its course of proceedings, we shall omit any report of them. Such scenes to us are always painful, and the sober second thought of the actors in them, we are sure, must condemn them. Nor are they alone to be blamed. Members of a legislative assembly, who will sit by coolly listening to personalities which they know must lead to an utter violation of decorum, without interposing to arrest them, are just as responsible for the result as those engaged in the altercation, whose passion for the time drives to excesses at which their own sense of propriety revolts in the hour of reflec-

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1850. Mr. Hale took occosion to explain a remark made by him the other day, that it was Mr. Buchanan who had said that the Democracy of

New York [Mr. SEWARD] do not appear. I will New York | Mr. Seward | do not appear. I will read the language, leaving it, without comment, to the Senate and several partial series | leaving as I did at the time from memory. It was a speech on the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain settling the northwest boundary:

"All Christendom is leagued against the South wrom the question of demestic abovery. They

upon the question of domestic slavery. They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional rights except the Democracy of the North. In my own State, we inscribe upon our party ban-ners, hostility to Abolition. It is there one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic parly."
Mr. King of Alabama said that the Senator
from New Hampshire, with the frankness that

ever characterizes him, had gone to a certain ex-tent, in confessing his error, but not so far as justice required. After explaining that Mr. Bu-chanan meant that the Democracy of the North were the natural allies of the South in the protection of their constitutional rights to their property in slaves, he continued—
Now, sir, the honorable Senator must admit

after this explanation, that Mr. Buchanan did not use the words which were attributed to Mr. Jefferson by the Senator from New York, and which he at the time applied to Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan contended for what I have said, and for this only. He was drawing a distinction between the two parties in relation to this ques-tion, and stated what was true; that there was a much larger proportion of the Democracy of the North for the protection of the constitutional rights of the South than of the other party; that hey were, therefore, the natural ally of th in sustaining their constitutional rights. I think to say that Mr. Buchanan did not go further than

Mr. Hale. A single word in reply, sir, and I have done. I think the Senator from Alabama hardly does me justice in calling upon me to say more than I have said. I have stated that I have found that Mr. Buchanan did not use the precise words attributed to him; that everything I have found to sustain the remark which escaped from me, and which I made from memory only, is the extract which I have here produced. I do not undertake to construe it. I said then, and I repeat now, that I leave it to the Senate and to the

country to say how far it does sustain the remark The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Atchison of Missouri presented the petition of Joseph Parks, a Shawnes Indian, praying indemnity for a slave who had fiel from him to Illinois, and after having been arrested there by him, was seized by a mob, and carried off to Can-

Referred to the Committee on Indian The Compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay were then taken up, and Mr. Chase resoluted and finished his remarks. His speech will be published

in the Era next week.

The resolutions of Mr. Bell were taken up, and made the special order for to-morrow, Mr. Baldwin having the floor. THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1850. Numerous petitions, from Maine, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, were severally presented by

Mesers. Hamlin, Greene, and Cooper, against the admission of any slave State into the Union, for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for a jury trial in the case of alleged fu-gitives from labor. Received and laid upon the The Committee on Printing reported a resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Senate and

the Clerk of the House to cause so much of the public printing to be done by such person or persons as shall insure a prompt and proper execution and delivery of the same—provided that the compensation shall not exceed the rates fixed by the joint resolution of 1819, deducting therefrom

20 per cent.

Mr. Borland proposed an amendment, relieving and discharging the present contractors, appointing—and—by the two Houses, and authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, should not these printers do the work by the time appointed, to employ additional printers, charging the excess of expense to the former, &c., &c. The resolution and amendment were laid upon the table. vere laid upon the table.

usually awarded; but will restrict itself hereafter, in the appropriation of those honors and ecremo-nies, to cases of the death of members during the session of Congress.

The resolutions of Mr. Bell were taken up, and

Mr. Baldwin, having the floor, addressed the Senate for two hours and a half, when he gave way for a motion to go into Executive session. The Senate, however, resolving when it adjourned, to adjourn over till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The very interesting proceedings of the House n Tuesday, the 26th, as reported in the Intellier, we copy on our fourth page. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1850.

Leave was granted the committee on the charges gainst the Speaker, preferred by Mr. Prestor King, to sit during the session of the House. Mr. Wood asked the unanimous consent of the louse to present resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in relation to the public lands; but objection

The bill to extend the patent heretofore granted William Woodworth was reconsidered, and laid upon the table.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union, and the President's message in relation to California being under discussion, Mr. Ashmun addressed the Committee for an hour, chiefly on the political bearings of the Slavery Question.

He was followed by Mr. Averett of Virginia,

who, after having spoken for half an hour, gave way for a motion that the Committee rise. The Committee rose, and the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting the California report of Thomas Butler King. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be print ed, and the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 20,000 The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1850. Numerous reports from the Standing Committo-day, which were committed, or otherwise disposed of.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the President's California message. Mr. Averett closed his speech, and Mr. Chand-ler of Pennsylvania addressed the Committee for an hour, in a somewhat discursive speech, in which he advocated the policy of always voting on the side of freedom. Mr. Richardson of Illinois got the floor; the

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1850. The bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, after some discussion, wa aid upon the table, by a vote of 104 to 58. The select committee, appointed to investigate the charge made by Preston King of New York

Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

the motion to be stated by the Chair, he moved to lay it on the table. Some conversation arising, the Speaker requested him to reduce his motion had done no more than every Senator was in the to writing. By the rule of the House, every mo-habit of doing-revised his own remarks. The tion must be reduced to writing before the question is put upon it, if the Speaker or any member require it. The object of this rule is to avoid mistakes and misapprehensions; and if the rule, in this instance, had been observed, all mistake and misapprehension would have been avoided. Instead, however, of reducing the motion to wri-ting, and causing it to be read aloud by the Clerk, before the question was stated by the Speaker, Mr. King did what is done almost daily—he requested the Clerk to write out his motion in the usual form. This was silently acquiesced in by the House, and without waiting for the motion to be reduced to writing, or read, the question

was put upon laying the motion on the table, which was carried in the affirmative. After the motion had been disposed of by a vote of the House, an assistant clerk reduced it to writing in the form set forth in the testimony. This he did in the form he thought would accomplish Mr. King's, object; but did not show it to Mr. King, nor did Mr. King ask to see it. Here it is proper to state, that Mr. King understood his mo-tion to apply exclusively to the bill offered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by the Hon. Mr. Doty, for the admission of California as a State; which bill had been offered by him while the subject of the President's message transmitting to the House the Constitu-tion of California, was under consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. In other words, Mr. King understood his mation to be, a motion to stop debate in committee on Mr. Doty's bill; the Speaker, however, understood it to be a motion to stop debate on the California message, which would have the effect to close debate on the bill also, and bring the com-

mittee to a vote on it, as the first pending question or proposition incident to the message. There was no communication on the subject between the Speaker and Mr. King, after the mo-tion was reduced to writing; and neither was aware that it was understood differently by the other. As Mr. King understood the motion, it was not in order, and could not have been enter tained by the Chair; and the committee have no doubt that, if the motion had been reduced to writing, and read aloud, according to the rule, before the question was stated by the Chair, the Speak-er would have declared it out of order. As the motion was understood by the Speaker, it was in order, and was properly entertained by him. By an express rule of the House, it is made the duty of the Speaker to examine and correct the Journal

before it is read to the House; it is then read to the House, for correction by the House itself. Immediately after the motion had been laid on the table, the Speaker directed the clerk, who usually makes up the Journal, to enter it in accordance with his understanding, as above explained.
The Journal of that day was, however, made up
by another clerk, who had not heard the directions given by the Speaker, and who made the
entry in the form in which it appeared before the erasures. The entry thus made was that even-ing examined by the journalizing clerk, to whom the direction had been given, as aforesaid, by the Speaker, who, perceiving that it did not conform to the directions which he had received from the Speaker, caused the alterations to be made so as to make it conform to those directions—which alterations now appear on the face of the journal, and constitute the subject of this investigation. On the following morning, as is usual before the meeting of the House, the Journal was examined by the Speaker for correction, and these alterations thus made, as above described, were by him

approved. Proved.
The Journal, thus corrected, was publicly read to the House, and no objection was made to the entry. In the opinion of the committee, this was not a mutilation of the Journal, but a proper cor-rection of it, under the authority of the Speaker, in discharge of a duty imposed upon him by the rules of the House. In approving this correction, he did his duty, and no more than his duty. Your committee, therefore, unanimously propose the

following resolution:

Resolved, That the foregoing report be adopted by the House, and be entered on the Journal, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

1. E. Holmes.

SAMUEL F. VINTON JAMES DUANE DOTY. LINN BOYD. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. WILLIAM STRONG. M. P. GENTRY.

W. A. RICHARDSON The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution reported from the committe, and it was minimously adopted.

Mr. Strong moved that the report and testimon n the case be printed; which motion was agreed to.
On the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas,

he House then adjourned till Monday next, at Seward's reply to Webster's assertion that slavery connot exist in New Mexico, is good. But he might have applied the argumentum ad hominum to him as a citizen of Massachusetts, with its snows, and ice, and rocks, and sterile soil. In spite of an

and tee, and rocks, and sterile soil. In spite of an adverse public sentiment, as well as its soil and climate, slavery crept in without positive law, and grew, and increased, and remained, till it was exorcised by their State Constitution.—4 Mass. Rep., 123. And if I mistake not the history of olden times, slavery has never been known in worse forms and types than in those countries where the land is cultivated by "artificial irrigation," as Egypt, (Deut. zi. 10.) and, I think, Algiers.

From the New York Evening Post. THE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS—THE STATE CON-VENTION.

The proceedings of the caucus are perfectly unanimous. We do not say that they will be acquiesced in by the Democrats of the State, for that is scarcely the proper term. They are in obedience to the will of the Democracy of the State, and will be cheerfully recognised as such. The people will now do their duty in the selection of true and trustworthy men to recognize the selection of the select people with now do their duty in the selection of true and trustworthy men to represent them in this Convention, and a fair expression will be given to the public opinion of the State, stifled for some time past, and rendered powerless by the dissensions among the majority

PROFESSOR JOHN W. WEBSTER CONVICTED

BORTON, March 31 1850. Mr. Clifford, the Attorney General, closed his argument in the case of Dr. Webster yesterday evening. At eight o'clock the case was given to the jury, and at eleven they returned into court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On the rendition of the verdict Dr. Webster fainted, and remained insensible for ten minutes He was then conveyed to jail, to await his sen tence. By the court's permission, he had addressed the jury before they retired for deliberation.

The evidence, we believe, in the case was circumstantial, but still strong enough in the judgment of twelve men to convict him. It is a most deplorable case, one which has awakened a painful interest all through the country. For one, we hope that the sentence of death may at least be commuted.

DR. WEBSTER'S PLEA.

At the close of the arguments of counsel on both sides, in the case of Dr. Webster, convicted at Boston, on Saturday last, of the murder of Dr Parkman, Chief Justice Shaw, with much emotion stated to the prisoner that it was his privilege now to address the jury, if he had anything to say, or any explanation to make.

Professor Webster rose, and, in a very distinct

voice, made the following remarks: "I have desired to enter into an explanation of the complicated network of circumstances which by my peculiar position, the Government has thrown around me, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and probably nine-tenths of which could be satisfactorily explained. All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel, by whom my innocence could have been firmly esta Acting entirely under their direction, I have sealed my lips during the period of my confine-ment, trusting myself entirely to them. They have not deemed it necessary, in their superior wisdom, [this was said in an ironical tone,] to ate me from a variety of these acts. The Government have brought whatever consummate ingenument have brought whatever could suggest against me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon my jury. I will not allude to many of the charges; but there is one which touches me > 1 wast is the letter which has been produced. It is not the first I had

uted in my apartments, and various publications which have been made respecting them. One statement was, that I had, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, purchased a quantity of oxalic acid to remove the stains of blood, and it instantly occurred to me that this parcel might be save and produced when necessary. For several days, Mrs. W. had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use; and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased it, I had borne it in my mind that afternoon, and had gone into Thayer's store, under the Revere House, made the purchase, and waited till the Cambridge omnibus came along, and then jumped into the omnibus with the bundle. I went home and gave the bundle to my wife; and when after-wards I heard so much said about the bundle, it flashed on my mind in a moment that this must be the bundle. It was to this bundle, and not to any document, that I referred in the direction to my wife. As regards the nitrate of copper: in the usual lectures, preceding my arrest, I had occasion to use the influence of chemical agents in producing changes of various subjects; among others, on gases. I prepared a large quantity of oxalic acid gas. A gallon jar was filled with gas, in order to pro-duce the changes from dark color to orange, and also in air. On great heat being applied to the jar, the gas was drawn through water. As to the nitrate of copper spilled on the floor of the laboratory was spilled accidentally from a quantity used by me, in my lectures, between the day of Dr. Parkman's disappearance and my own arrest. So I which have been distorted. My counsel have pressed me to keep calm. My very calmness has been made to bear against me; but my trust has been in my God, and my own innocence.

"In regard to money, I must say a word. The money which I paid Dr. Parkman, on the after-noon of Friday, November 23d, I had saved up from time to time, and kept it in a trunk in my house in Cambridge; but unfortunately no one ever saw me take it out; therefore, I can only give my word that such is the fact.

"Several years ago, I had students who were in
the habit of being in my laboratory, and who in-

jured my apparatus; therefore, I prepared every-thing for my own use in my lectures with my own hands, and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory.

"As regards my whereabouts from the hour of account for every day I spent during that week; for every day and every hour. I never was absent from home. As to being seen by Mr. Sanderson, I was at home every evening. One thing that has been omitted by my counsel was, that on the Friday on which the alleged murder was said to have been committed, I had purchased Hum-boldt's new work, 'Cosmos,' and while waiting for an omnibus, stepped into Brigham's to take a mutten chop, and, in coming out to take the omnibus, had forgotten my book; but after my ar-rest, remembered the place where I had left it

and mentioned it to my counsel. They had sent to Brigham's, and the book had been found." The Professor here sat down, but almost in stantly arose and said: will say one word more. I have felt very much distressed by the production of those anonymous letters, more so than by anything that has occurred during the trial. I call my God to never wrote those letters. Since the trial com-menced, a letter has been received from this very 'Civis' by one of my counsel. If this person has any spark of humanity, I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put i

the papers."
Dr. Webster again took his seat, having evidently made a deep impression upon all present by the seriousness of his remarks and the carnestness

of his manner.
Boston April 1—Professor Webster was brought into court this morning at 10 o'clock, and received the dread sentence of the law. It was pronounced by Judge Shaw, and closed as fol-

with every opportunity for defence, have been found guilty by a jury of your fellow citizens, of having, on Friday, the 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fortynine, with malice aforethought, murdered Doctor George Parkman, in your private room, in the Medical College in Grove street, in Boston. It is Medical College in Grove street, in Boston. It is now the duty of the Court to pronounce upon you the sentence which the law imposes upon such a crime. It is therefore adjudged, declared, and commanded by this Court, that you be taken hence by the proper officer to the prison of the county, and there kept in close custody until such time as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth shall by his official warrant appoint, when you shall be taken thence to the place of public execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God, in his infinite goodness, have mer-

And may God, in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul!

The prisoner heard the sentence with an unblenched cheek, but, as it appeared to the eye of
the spectator, with a troubled and saddened heart.
He was immediately removed from the Court
to the prison, followed by the crowd, who were

curious to catch a glance of his face.

It is not supposed that the execution will take place very soon, as it is the desire of every one to give the prisoner full time to make his peace with Heaven; and that, if any one knows night which would lighten his crime, or remove the charge from him, opportunity may be afforded to produce the testimony.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1. Treasury Note 6's 144, and New Loan, Coupons, 1171/2 offered; Canton Company stock is more in request, and has improved, with sales at 4814. Flour -Sales of 3,500 bbls. at \$4.81 a \$4.94 for

Western and common State brands. Pure Genesee \$5.56; Southern \$1.94 a \$5; Canadian \$4.75. Corn Meal \$281 a \$287. Rye flour unchanged. Holders of wheat are asking prices above the views of buyers, and the sales have been very moderate. Corn is steady—sales of 40,000 bushels at 54 a 55c. for mixed and yellow. Oats 36 a 42c. for Southern and Northern. Rye 57 a 58c. Provisions duller—sales of 1,000 bbls. pork. at \$10 for mess, and \$8.37 for prime. Lard 6 a 63 fc. bbls.

Oroceries dull—sales of 2,000 bags of fair St Domingo coffee at 8%c. per 1b.

PRILADELPHIA, April 1, 1850. The stock market is firm, and Government courities advanced 1/4 per cent. Pennsylvania s advanced, and held at 911/2 a 911/3.

Flowr is quiet; small sales at \$4.81 for common

Grain is scarce; sales of red wheat at 104 a 105 cents, and white, 10% a 113 cents. Corn is steady; sales of 4,000 bushels yellow at 53 cents. Oats.

33 a 36 cents. Rye, 60 cents. Provisions are dull : sales of mess pork at \$10.68 : prime, \$8.94. Lard, 6% a 7 cents in barrels and kegs. Coffee very dull. Rice unchanged. Tobacco is firm.

Cotton quiet; no sales reported; the market in favor of buyers.

ages. Price, \$1 per 100.

SPEECHES FOR SALE BY BUELL & BLANCHARD, Sixth Severt, south of Pennsylvania Avenue. Debate in the Senate on the Right of Petition, containing peeches of Messrs. Chase, Seward, and Hale.

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Speech of Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, on the Slavery Question, delivered in the Senate of the United States, March II, 1850. Price, \$1 per 190. Speech of Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, on the Slavery Question, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 11, 1850. Price, \$1 per 100.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICE.

The next stated meeting of the Pree Synod of Cincinnate will be held at New Athens, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the third Friday of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. I, R. GIBSON, Stated Clerk Ripley, Ohio, February 22, 1865- 4

UF FOWLERS & WELLS, Phreno'agists and Pobhers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan street, New York. Office f the Water Cure and Phrenological Journal

near-It is an established fact that Mr. Simmons of OAS YALL, sells more Clothing annually than is seld at any ther place in Boston, and probably in the country The reason is obvious—people prefer to patronize where they can obtain their goods at the most reasonable prices.

TESTIMONY FROM HIGH AUTHORITY. From the Editor of the New York Micror, August 9, 1848 DERFECT CURE, AND NO MISTAKE,—We are about L to write a voluntary statement of a cure recently effected by Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY ed by Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which the editor of this paper is willing to give under his own signature. We make it pro boso publico, as we have never seen the proprietor of this invaluable medicine, and know nothing at all about him. About four weeks since, one of the compositors in this office was suffering so hadly from a cough, that he was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally we gave him one hottle of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. at anorded num immediate retuet, and next now a well mish, gaining in flesh, with a ruidly complexion, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood. Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember, the riginal and only genuine article always bears the written ignature of 1. HUTTS upon the outside wrapper.

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6. Local Self-Government.— Spectator.

7. Gotha Almana.— Chamber's Journal.

8. What's in the Wind 1— Dublis University Magazine.

9. Edgar A. Poe.—New York Tribune.

10. Letters of Dr. Franklin — Boston Post.

11. Trattors Among Us.—National Intelligencer.

12. Mrs. Houston's Hespersa.— Spectator.

13. The Balance of Life—Chambers's Journal.

With Poetry and several Short Articles.

With Poetry and several Short Article WASHINGTON, December 27 1848

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent an comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind is the utmost expansion of the present age.

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MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW No. X .- MARCH, 1850.

TO. A.—MARCH, 15-20.

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Brattleborough, Vt., March, 1850.

TO REPORTERS. THE undersigned, having been appointed Reporter, for the State, of the proceedings and debates of the Covention to form a new Constitution for the State of Ohivishas to engage the services of several experienced a competent Reporters during the session of said Convention which is to assemble at Columbus on the first Monday.

Which is to accent the many compensation of the compensation of the many companied by recommendator, per week required, and accompanied by recommendator, letters from Mr. Sutton of Washington, or Mr. Parkhurs of Boston, will be received up to the 15th of April. Addres J. V. SMITH,

Daily Enquirer Office, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dely, and send bill to this office. March 21—it

WILLIAM B. JARVIN, Jun., Attorney and Counsello at Less, Catumbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Rusiness counseled with the profession, of all kinds, purchastics.